Montana
State
Library

This cover sheet created by Internet Archive for formatting.

3 0864 1004 4907 6

MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Albert F. Root, Commissioner — M. Joe Miller, Chairman — J. J. Smith, Commissioner

Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

FL-102 — OCTOBER 15, 1951

September Employment Shows Slight Decrease

Employment in Montana's non-farm industries levelled off in September, dipping about half of one per cent from the August seasonal peak and showing a decrease of one and one-fourth per cent from September totals a year ago, according to compilations released jointly by the Commission and the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Numerically the decrease is 800 employed wage earners from August and 2,000 from September of 1950.

Lack of Applicants a Factor

The estimates set September's total employment at 154,800 while a month ago there were 155,600 at work in the included industries and a year ago the all-time record of 156,800 was recorded To some extent the shrinkage was attributable to lack of available and qualified applicants for work, substantial demands scattered over half a dozen important employment centers of the state having gone unfilled. Such shortages serve to indicate the extent to which labor supplies in the state have been reduced by induction into armed forces and by out-migration to potent war preparation areas.

Increases in Some Industries

Broken into major industrial groups, the employment decreases are shown in manufacturing, mining, contract construction, and wholesale and retail trade. Increases are in transportation and utilities, finance, insurance and real estate, in the service group, and in employment by federal, state, and county governments and public schools.

Long-Range View Is Reassuring

Comparing the current estimates with figures for the same months in 1947 to 1949 unfolds a more reassuring aspect of the picture. Total employment this September was 5,000 greater than in September of 1949, 3,000 greater than in 1948, and 13,800 greater than in that month in 1947. On a long-range view the employment volume has trended upward over these years, with temporary let-ups within the general advance.

Manufacturing Loses 1,800

Employment in manufacturing industries of the state during September is estimated to have increased 200 from August, and decreased 1,800 from September, 1950. The decline over the year period included 600 in lumber and timber products, 700 in processing of metals, 200 in the miscellaneous group which includes fabrication of metal products, furniture, and stone and clay, 100 in food

(Continued on Page 2)

STATE'S LABOR RESERVE SHRINKS TO LOW POINT OF THREE YEARS AT END OF MONTH

Reserve supply of labor, as measured by active job applications in Montana offices of the employment service, registered a three-year low at the end of September with less than 2,400 jobseekers listed. Not since October, 1948, had the figure been below that level. At the same time labor demand had out-run the supply of specially trained or experienced applicants. Need for professional, clerical and sales workers was widespread, while the continuing shortage of miners, machinists, carpenters, plumbers, heavy equipment operators and mechanics became more pronounced. To this demand was added the need for specially qualified labor on steel construction, cement and construction jobs, as engineering aides, in farm and livestock operation, and sugar beet harvest.

Approximately Half of Jobseekers Are Men

Of the 2,376 jobseekers at hand only 1,274 were men, and most of the labor shortages call for men applicants. In October, 1948, there were 1,758 jobseekers listed and of these 896 were men. In the intervening months the labor supply has not, until September, dipped below 2,800, with men usually ahead of women in numbers.

Seasonal Layoffs Begin Soon

The present crucial status of the labor market is believed to be temporary, and conforms to the normal seasonal pattern. Release of workers from seasonal jobs usually begins in October and continues at increasing pace into December and January. The present situation, however, emphasizes the general labor shortage resulting from withdrawal of potential workers for military duty, and departure from the state of sizable numbers of workers for jobs in the armament program, mostly at west coast points.

Shortages May Recur in Spring

During the winter months, when construction, agriculture, forestry, food processing, and the lumber industry release large numbers of employees for periods of from one to four months, the present shortages will be filled, or at least relieved. In fact many of the labor demands today are for workers in those seasonal industries. After the winter layoffs the adequacy of Montana's worker supply to meet its advancing labor needs may again become a critical question.

Hiring Active Through September

Active hiring by employers is reflected in the 7,816 job placements made by employment service offices during September. This is the greatest volume of placements achieved in the state in any September, exceeding that of a year ago by 604. The industries absorbed 4,192 of these workers, agriculture 3,624.

Two Seasonal Jobs Just Starting

Operations in the labor market during October and November will include staffing of the Christmas tree industry in the northwest and timber country for its usual run of about sixty days. Since most of the help used in preparing trees for hearthsides is drawn from household and self-employed sources, the effect on the active labor market is not commensurable with the volume of employment involved.

In the same way sugar beet factories have been staffed during early October, to the extent of 800 to 1,200 workers, without making extensive demands upon the regular labor supply. Many farmers, released farm help, and housewives make up these crews, supplemented by furloughed employees from other industries on a mutual arrangement.

Shortage at Hungry Horse

Definite shortage of 25 carpenters and 150 construction labor to meet replacement needs is reported from the Hungry Horse multi-purpose dam in the Flathead river near Kalispell. Total employment on that project is slightly below the summer high point but pouring of cement and preparation of the power plant is at full strength. Clearing of the reservoir site, road relocation and new construction provides employment prospect to workers in timber and heavy construction, subject also to the weather conditions prevailing in the mountain area. Total employment is only slightly below 2,500, the peak number which was reached in August.

Canyon Ferry Watches Deadline

At Canyon Ferry dam near Helena the principal labor demand is for carpenters, and stems from heavy seasonal turnover in anticipation of the winter layoff period. Contractors are endeavoring to maintain full crews up to the deadline of severe weather, which is not expected earlier than December. Present employment runs close to the high point of the summer, which was around 600, including subsidiary contracts and the bureau of reclamation crew.

Road Crews Slightly Reduced

Employment on state highways in Montana totalled nearly 1,600 the last of September, with 720 working on road, bridge and other contracts and 860 on the

(Continued on Page 3)

September Employment Shows Slight Decrease

(Continued from Page 1)

and kindred products, 300 in processing of petroleum, and offset by an increase of 100 in printing and publishing.

Less Building, Less Lumber

The lumber and timber decline resulted largely from market conditions. As the demand sagged for residential and business building materials the market called for a lesser volume of production. In primary metals the decline was in numbers rather than production—in lieu of replacing the normal turnover the industries gradually converted from a five-day to a six-day week.

Mining Seeks Expanded Payrolls

Mining employment was 700 less in September than a year ago. Of this decline 600 was in metal mining, where a shortage of qualified applicants, rather than lack of job openings, is the cause. The metal mines have also converted to a six-day week, but at the same time are diligently seeking to expand their payrolls. Coal mining is at its normal seasonal level, with the same estimated employment as a year ago. Petroleum production reflects a decrease of 100.

Contractors Using Fewer Men

Decrease of 1,000 in contract construction reflects the curtailment of building projects. Building construction accounted for 600 of the loss, with employment on highways and related projects declining another 500.

More Traffic, More Trainmen

Transportation and utilities show a net gain of 1,100 over the year period, reflecting the increased traffic growing out of the re-armament program. Interstate railroads account for 900 of the gain, utilities for 500. Transportation by bus, truck and airline reduced its employment by 300.

Trade Numbers Slightly Affected

Wholesale trade remained at its same level, while retail trade showed a minor drop of 300 in employment. A gain of 600 in eating and drinking establishments and 100 in food stores was offset by a seasonal loss of 900 in drug, curio, specialty, sporting goods, music and miscellaneous establishments, and 100 in general merchandise.

More Financiers, Fewer Bellhops

The slow but steady growth of employment in finance, insurance and real estate produced an annual increase of 300, or about seven per cent. Service of hotels, camps, rooming houses, personal facilities, auto repair and hand repair shops, amusement and recreation, and related enterprises, gained 300 for the year in total employment, though the hotel and camp wage-earner total shows a seasonal shrinkage of 400 from the month before. Various types of government employment shows a minor increase of 100.

Along the Hiring Line --- Field Summary Oct. 1

ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg — (45 jobseekers; 14 men, 31 women) Minor shortages of carpenters and laborers for smelter and local construction jobs. Flurry of new applicants, until strike recessed early in September, lasted only 10 days. Potato picking nearly a month late in starting, now under way.

BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Red Lodge, Laurel, Roundup—(579 jobseekers; 414 men, 165 women; 50 men, 29 women, over 50) Supply and demand of industrial labor in near balance. Coal areas following normal seasonal pattern with increasing employment and already nearing full-time. Ten miners left industry for out-state armament employment. Increased transient flow fills needs of farmers, except that Mexicans and Indians being used on corn and beets, with additional supply needed in October.

BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident—(29 jobseekers; 14 men, 15 women) Hiring by logging and construction contractors has depleted supply; cement manufacturing plant calls for 20 additional men to increase production. Building and highway work at full steam until severe weather. Grain harvest near complete, will release 150 men middle of October when potato and grain crops all finished.

BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall — (230 jobseekers; 92 men, 138 women) Positive recruitment of miners resumed in California, Washington and West Virginia after temporary disruption in early September on account of copper workers' strike. Surplus of over-age male and sales and service female applicants. Carpenters and building labor idled temporarily by delay in getting housing construction permit. Hiring in trade jobs dormant. Fewer transients as fall advances.

CUT BANK—(21 jobseekers; 3 men, 18 women) Surplus of office and store help, demand is for construction, which will persist through October. Agricultural demand halted by unfavorable weather. Labor shortage may grow as conditions improve.

DILLON — (14 jobseekers; 11 men, 3 women) Less farm hiring in September, as hay jobs dwindled and harvest was extremely late. No hiring for railroad maintenance; skilled mechanics scarce.

FORSYTH, Colstrip, Hysham — (32 jobseekers; 27 men, 5 women) No construction, highway, or railroad demand; retail trade hiring is sluggish; no transients appearing. Beet harvest begun, with imported labor.

FORT BENTON — (5 jobseekers, all men) Demand for industrial and farm labor has subsided, with grain harvest complete; brisk hiring demand through September as late season drew to close.

GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Opheim — (30 jobseekers; 22 men, 8 women) Construction crews dwindling as no new contracts are starting and others are nearing completion at Fort Peck and in Glasgow. Beet harvest began October 1 with sufficient help, decreased acreage this year promises early completion.

GLENDIVE, Circle, Wibaux — (18 jobseekers; 11 men, 7 women) More hiring on building and road construction projects in September than August; two road repair jobs a factor. Oil field prospecting has increasing payroll, mostly brought in by drill outfits. Sugar beet digging starts early October, labor supply uncertain.

GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Stanford—(268 jobseekers; 111 men, 157 women; 48 men and 37 women over 40) Labor supply is down a fourth from August, with active hiring demands for construction and the smelter. Skilled men scarce, especially for construction work. Air base project a major factor in demand. Late season prolonged harvest period, still a strong demand for farm hands.

HAMILTON, Stevensville — (98 jobseekers; 59 men, 39 women) Labor supply dwindled as school workers returned to classrooms and trickle of outmigration to rearmament jobs continued. Flush seasonal demands for labor have been met, demand is waning. Few migrants appearing.

HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem — (10 jobseekers; 1 man, 9 women) Full employment in area through September, transient supply light, but no acute shortages developed. Agricultural demands are principal factor for October, harvesting of sugar beets and potatoes. Railroad work fully staffed.

HELENA, Boulder, Canyon Ferry, Garrison, Townsend, White Sulphur Springs — (119 jobseekers; 74 men, 45 women) Turnover at dam and mine created heavy demand for construction men and miners through September, met by drawing on other areas. Fewer transients appearing, but agricultural needs are being filled.

KALISPELL, Columbia Falls, Hungry Horse, Whitefish — (205 jobseekers; 88 men, 117 women) Increasing turnover at Hungry Horse dam calls now for 150 replacements; sawmills also are short of skilled lumbermen. Less manpower available than year ago. Highway crews fully supplied, work on mountain road in park closed by snow, other major projects continuing. Clearing job at dam fully staffed.

LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnett — (47 jobseekers; 21 men, 26 women) Demand decreasing as seasonal work begins to taper off. Late harvest nearly completed. Only acute market demand is for stenographers.

LIBBY, Eureka — (27 jobseekers; 7 men, 20 women; 2 men, 3 women over 50) Demand outruns supply; needs include construction carpenters, apprentice carpenters, fallers with power saw experience. Turnover is less than normal

(Continued on Page 3)

FOUR YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ave.
1948	134.4	132.0	133.2	137.1	140.6	145.8	148.9	150.3	151.4	149.6	149.4	147.7	143.4
1949	137.1	135.5	137.7	144.0	147.3	151.0	150.0	150.1	149.8	148.2	146.1	143.3	145.0
1950	133.2	132.2	135.2	142.1	147.3	153.6	154.4	155.9	156.8	154.5	152.6	149.9	147.3
1951	144.7	143.0	143.0	148.5	151.3	154.4	154.7	155.6	154.8	.....	.....	.....	.....

State's Labor Reserve Shrinks to Low Level

(Continued from Page 1)

highway commission payroll for maintenance and repair work. This was a decrease of 300 from the month of August, which is normally the time of greatest highway employment for this state. The crews were reduced 300 from the preceding month through completion of ten road projects covering 65 miles of highway and two bridge jobs. One completion included the Great Falls span over the Missouri, the state's largest structure of the kind.

Along the Hiring Line ---

(Continued from Page 2)

LIVINGSTON, Big Timber — (103 jobseekers; 39 men, 64 women) Carpenters and construction labor in short supply. Active construction program includes building 22 new homes, new oil station, remodel stores. New pulpwood enterprise at Jardine will require 50 men in woods through winter, delivery for shipment next spring. Road crews in park and on main highway near Livingston are at full strength.

MALTA — (20 jobseekers; 10 men, 10 women) Hospital building near completion, underpass will finish in early November, bridge job fully staffed will be continued until weather forces a halt. Labor supply about equal to expected demands.

MILES CITY, Baker, Broadus, Ekalaka, Jordan, Terry — (35 jobseekers; 25 men, 10 women; 6 men, 3 women, over 50) Transients continue as the chief source of labor, no craftsmen available. Building program beginning to wane as winter approaches.

MISSOULA, Arlee, Drummond, Superior — (193 jobseekers; 87 men, 106 women) Increased demand for building construction workers to get projects into shape for winter work; no forest or lumbering demand. Railroad gang openings went unclaimed all through September. Out-migration noticeable, higher wages the bait. A new business block to start soon. Agricultural demand decreasing. Sugar refinery run with 275 in crew starts early October, finish in November.

POLSON — (29 jobseekers; 16 men, 13 women) No local demand for construction workers, cleared 17 in September. Sawmill down awaiting new stumpage contract—25 mill and 25 woods workers idled, expecting to resume in early October.

SHELBY — (46 jobseekers; 25 men, 21 women) Labor supply scant through September, required help of the adjacent areas to meet demand. Active construction program includes two pipelines employing 130 men, Tiber dam camp, 25 men, three highschool buildings, 15 men.

SIDNEY — (61 jobseekers; 28 men, 33 women) Sugar refinery run opened October 1, drawing most of its crew from other than regular labor market. Two commercial buildings nearly half completed, another starting, along with four new dwellings; construction skills and labor all employed. Transients are scarce. Only surplus is of clerical and sales workers.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	Sept. 1951 (2)	Aug. 1951 (3)	Sept. 1950	Aug. 51 to Sept. 51	Sept. 50 to Sept. 51
Total nonagricultural industries	154,800	155,600	156,800	—800	—2,000
Total manufacturing	17,900	17,700	19,700	200	—1,800
Durable goods	10,300	10,300	11,800	0	—1,500
Lumber and timber products	6,100	5,700	6,700	400	—600
Primary metals	3,300	3,600	4,000	—300	—700
Other (4)	900	1,000	1,100	—100	—200
Nondurable goods	7,600	7,400	7,900	200	—300
Food and kindred products	4,500	4,300	4,600	200	—100
Printing and publishing	1,600	1,500	1,500	100	100
Other (5)	1,500	1,600	1,800	—100	—300
Total mining	9,600	9,700	10,300	—100	—700
Metal mining	7,000	7,300	7,600	—300	—600
Bituminous and soft coal mining	800	600	800	200	0
Petroleum-natural gas production	1,200	1,300	1,300	—100	—100
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	600	500	600	100	0
Contract construction	13,700	14,100	14,700	—400	—1,000
Contractors, building construction	4,500	4,800	5,100	—300	—600
Contractors, other than building	5,700	5,800	6,200	—100	—500
Contractors, special trade	3,500	3,500	3,400	0	100
Total transportation and utilities	24,300	24,200	23,200	100	1,100
Interstate railroads	15,500	15,300	14,600	200	900
Transportation except railroads	3,400	3,500	3,700	—100	—300
Utilities including communication	5,400	5,400	4,900	0	500
Total trade	37,000	37,500	37,300	—500	—300
Wholesale trade	7,800	8,000	7,800	—200	0
Retail trade	29,200	29,500	29,500	—300	—300
General merchandise and apparel	5,800	5,800	5,900	0	—100
Food stores	4,100	4,100	4,000	0	100
Eating and drinking establishments	8,100	8,300	7,500	—200	600
Automotive and filling stations	5,100	5,200	5,100	—100	0
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	6,100	6,100	7,000	0	—900
Finance, insurance and real estate	4,300	4,200	4,000	100	300
Total Services and Miscellaneous	20,000	20,300	19,700	—300	300
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	3,600	4,000	3,700	—400	—100
Personal services	2,500	2,500	2,400	0	100
Other (6)	13,900	13,800	13,600	100	300
Government	28,000	27,900	27,900	100	100
Great Falls Area (Cascade County)					
Total, Selected Industries	14,400	14,400	14,800	0	—400
Manufacturing	2,700	2,700	3,100	0	—400
Transportation and Utilities	2,600	2,600	2,500	0	100
Trade	5,800	5,900	5,900	—100	—100
Services and Miscellaneous (7)	3,300	3,200	3,300	100	0

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.
(2) Preliminary estimates based on return from sample of 736 selected Montana establishments.
(3) Figures previously released have been revised on returns from 979 such establishments.
(4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.
(5) Includes apparel, chemicals, petroleum, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.
(6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified.
(7) Same as (6) above but includes finance, insurance, real estate and mining.

THOMPSON FALLS, Hot Springs —(16 jobseekers; 7 men, 9 women) A shortage of qualified workers in construction, sawmill, retail establishments; 61 openings went unfilled in September. Some in-migrants attracted by high wage rates on construction projects were obtainable in summer, none this fall.

WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey — (24 jobseekers; 16 men, 8 women) Supply is insufficient to meet October demands in agriculture, construction, and service. Much of the harvest demand was met by Indian labor. Current openings as waitress, sales clerks, rodmen, bookkeepers, and farm labor.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN SEPTEMBER 1951 AND SEPTEMBER 1950

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements				Employer Visits		Job Openings		U. I. Claims Week 10-6	
	Sept. 1951		Sept. 1950		Sept. 1951		Sept. 1950		Sept. 1951		Sept. 1950							
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
Anaconda	272	81	45	5	45	4	127	23	128	25	303	27	55	137	111	105	26	56
*Billings	384	97	230	48	579	166	511	70	961	252	1,021	243	127	106	494	552	69	96
Bozeman	124	64	48	18	29	6	50	19	406	149	452	225	145	138	273	332	10	11
Butte	314	11	59	6	230	13	330	41	260	72	368	113	143	71	399	496	154	314
Cut Bank	41	8	24	3	21	2	24	2	101	43	88	39	103	71	90	102	12	20
Dillon	125	39	2	1	14	2	2	1	149	48	126	34	90	17	36	36	6	4
Forsyth	19	7	22	7	32	10	16	3	53	15	64	17	76	44	21	47	10	4
Fort Benton	28	11	11	4	5	1	16	2	275	128	224	90	54	55	14	13	0	3
Glasgow	229	61	95	25	30	3	36	4	260	96	178	55	153	85	123	102	3	13
Glendive	58	20	19	3	18	7	39	9	274	48	80	22	30	42	93	115	1	11
Great Falls	323	47	153	33	268	48	300	56	1,256	306	866	339	315	162	758	492	114	178
Hamilton	26	8	41	9	98	23	132	22	206	28	96	28	131	129	80	68	14	34
Havre	94	39	63	23	10	0	19	0	431	147	302	95	165	94	135	205	3	11
Helena	373	159	125	41	119	38	109	22	552	233	599	268	101	191	543	561	43	55
Kalispell	198	48	208	73	205	33	184	33	521	212	625	260	235	141	668	920	37	64
Lewistown	78	25	97	33	47	6	21	5	177	54	227	104	69	82	58	60	44	24
Libby	36	11	8	0	27	3	33	0	64	21	51	21	29	13	98	134	15	22
Livingston	109	26	64	14	103	8	86	16	218	98	200	67	82	48	145	118	13	20
Malta	12	3	5	2	20	1	10	3	91	41	35	10	112	39	105	9	10	10
Miles City	96	35	34	9	35	4	44	3	206	73	183	74	115	66	146	128	18	28
Missoula	72	16	94	20	193	40	295	54	382	134	396	173	120	148	381	337	84	126
Polson	29	6	13	1	29	5	51	5	31	18	33	16	76	68	60	36	15	17
Shelby	38	11	25	6	46	8	26	4	236	126	211	91	78	84	166	320	10	8
Sidney	66	14	25	3	61	10	68	9	182	36	216	26	51	81	100	121	6	21
Thomp. Falls	16	7	26	10	16	2	23	3	43	21	54	19	60	63	103	63	15	16
Wolf Point	64	18	27	5	24	10	26	4	279	86	142	47	74	64	78	36	10	10
Tchr. Plcmt	0	0	37	11	72	25	279	87	74	25	74	25	2	....	32	49	....	....
TOTALS	3,224	872	1,600	413	2,376	478	2,857	500	7,816	2,535	7,214	2,528	2,791	2,239	5,310	5,557	742	1,176

*Includes Red Lodge figures.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in cooperation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug. 1951	July 1951	Aug. 1950	Aug. 1951	July 1951	Aug. 1950	Aug. 1951	July 1951	Aug. 1950
All Manufacturing	$75.92	$77.71	$69.18	43.5	44.6	42.9	$1.75	$1.74	$1.61
Durable goods	79.69	82.15	73.55	44.8	46.6	44.7	1.78	1.76	1.64
Primary metals	78.99	78.81	59.22	46.7	46.6	40.4	1.69	1.69	1.47
Nondurable goods	69.66	70.30	61.90	41.3	41.2	40.0	1.69	1.71	1.55
Food and kindred products	59.69	57.74	54.51	41.6	40.7	40.9	1.44	1.42	1.33
All Mining	81.43	77.91	65.06	42.9	41.8	37.5	1.90	1.87	1.73
Metal mining	81.39	77.43	63.39	44.6	42.9	38.4	1.82	1.80	1.65
Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.)	69.09	68.83	63.41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation (except railrds.)	77.53	78.63	73.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utilities and communication	62.16	60.83	58.91	39.2	39.2	40.9	1.59	1.55	1.44

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
COMMISSION OF MONTANA
MITCHELL BUILDING
P. O. Box 1728
HELENA, MONTANA

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
UNITED STATES POSTAGE
ACCOUNTED FOR UNDER
ACT OF CONGRESS
PAR. 35.4 (P) (1), P. L. & R.

President
Montana School of Mines
Butte, Montana

Montana
State
Library

This cover sheet created by Internet Archive for formatting.